(b) the per hectare return on investment made and projected on above projects; and

(c) the All India percentage of irrigation and irrigation of Gujarat State at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Information on completed projects are assessed only at the end of the Plan period. As such information on per hectare cost of major dams completed shall be known only at the end of the plan period. The Sarar Sarovar in Gujarat is the only major multi-purpose project sanctioned during last three years of which the cost per hectare is estimated at Rs. 25984 and likely return is estimated to be Rs. 6449 per hectare.

(c) As per latest available Land Use Statistic. (1984-85) (Provisional) issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, the percentage of Gross Irrigation Area to Cultivable Area is 21 per cent in Gujarat as against all India percentage of 29.

Vacancies of Judges in Gujarat High Court

469. SHRI RAMSINGH RATHWA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the vacancies of Judges in the Gujarat High Court;

(b) by when these are likely to be filled up;

(c) whether there is any timebound programme for filling up the vacancies of Judges in various High Courts of the country and the Supreme Court; if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) whether any qualified S.C./S.T. as well as women candidates are being considered for the posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI HANS RAJ BHARDWAJ): (a) As on 1-11-1988, there were 3 vacancies of permanent Judges and 3 vacancies of Additional Judges in the Gujarat High Court against the sanctioned strength of 18 permanent Judges and 3 Additional Judges.

(b) While Government make all possible efforts to ensure that vacancies of Judges are filled expeditiously, it is not possible to indicate any time by which these vacancies will be filled up.

(c) The Government reiterated the instructions prescribing the time schedule whereby a proposal should be initiated by the Chief Justice six months in advance of the anticipated occurrence of a vacancy in a High Court and referred to the concerned State Government; the State Government should finalise their recommendation and send it to the Central Government within one month. The Chief Justices of High Courts and Chief Ministers and Governors of States were *inter alia* requested to adhere to the above time schedule so that the vacancies are filled in expeditiously. Steps have been taken to fill the vacancies in Supreme Court and High Courts.

(d) Proposals for the appointment of some S.C./ S.T. and women candidates, as Judges of High Courts have been received.

Transfer of Technology from Japan

470. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan Radio Co. Ltd., a leading manufacturer of radio equipment has offered to transfer technology to the Punjab Wireless Systems Ltd. a State Government undertaking for production of TDMA and digital radio relay equipment which can be used for Rural communication thus linking the rural population of India with reliable communication network;

(b) whether the offer has since been accepted by Government; and

(c) if so, what are the terms of the offer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) M/s. Punjab Wireless Systems Ltd, have entered into Foreign Collaboration with M/s. Japan Radio Co. (JRC) of Japan for the manufacture of "Long range radio communication equipments". Within the scope of this agreement, M/s. JRC had also agreed for transfer of technology for digital radio relay and digital multi-access radio (TDMA) equipment.

(b) The above mentioned foreign collaboration proposal was approved by the Government in March, 1985.

(c) The terms accepted by the Government include payment of a lumpsum know-how fees of 30 million Japanese Yen and a royalty payment of 3 per cent.

विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में मुख्य न्यायाधीशों के रिक्त पद

471. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
श्री रा[illegible] :

क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीशों के अनेकों स्थान रिक्त पड़े हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि देश के कई उच्च न्यायालयों में मुख्य न्यायाधीशों के स्थान भी रिक्त पड़े हुए हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि देश के विभिन्न न्यायालयों में निर्णय के लिए आने वाले मामलों की संख्या प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वर्तमान वर्ष की पहली छमाही में इनकी संख्या में गत वर्ष की संख्या की तुलना में कितनी अधिक वृद्धि हुई है और सरकार इन मामलों को शीघ्र से शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखती है ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज भारद्वाज) : (क) तारीख 1-11-1988 को विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीशों और अपर न्यायाधीशों के कुल 444 स्वीकृत पदों में से 65 पद रिक्त थे।

(ख) तारीख 1-11-1988 को उच्च न्यायालयों के मुख्य न्यायमूर्तियों के 3 पद रिक्त थे।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष के प्रथम छह मास के दौरान संस्थित किए गए मामलों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी उच्च न्यायालयों की रजिस्ट्रियों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

उच्च न्यायालयों में लम्बित मामलों की संख्या कम करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों में सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता में उपयुक्त संशोधन करना, समान विधि-प्रश्नों वाले मामलों को एक ग्रुप में रखना, सुनवाई के लिए निकटवर्ती तारीखें नियत करना और कई मामलों में अभिलेख के मुद्रण को समाप्त करना, सम्मिलित है। तीन मुख्य न्यायमूर्तियों की समिति द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट के आधार पर बकाया मामलों की संख्या कम करने के लिए सिफारिशों पर समुचित कार्रवाई के लिए उच्च न्यायालयों को भेजी गई है। उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों के स्वीकृत पदों की संख्या मार्च, 1977 में 351 थी जिसे अब बढ़ाकर 444 कर दिया गया है। इसके और भी बढ़ाए जाने पर सहमति हो गई है।